THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 12, 1854

The following story shows the expedients which are renorted to to bring members of Congress up to the sticking point on Nebraska.

The President has tried every means with KITTREDGE

and Morrison, of his own State, to secure their support, but thus far without success. Every method of approach and every mode of siege has been put in operation to make them capitulate. They have stood out like a couple of young Gibraltars. At length, as a last resort, a gentleman of Concord, who is known to sustain the most intimate and influential relations with KITTREDGE was telegraphed to come on forthwith to try and subdue the refractory members. He came on accordingly and lodged at the White House. Some of the watchers on the opposite side in Concord found out what was going on and telegraphed to KITTREDGE to inform him and to prepare him for the interview. When it took place, the confidential friend of the member and private agent of the President was astonished to find his mission entirely frustrated by deriving from the member himself a full and authentic narrative of all that had been done in the premises before the agent had opportunity to broach the subject.

Mr. Cass is the most unhappy man in Washington. At first he declared that the account of the Detroit election must be a hoax. Now he says the party is ruined in Michigan by Nebraska, and that the Democratic party in every town in the State is already divided in two quarreling factions. He regrets the Nicholson letter, regrets the pocessity of his explanations of it, regrets his position, and curses Douglas with a hearty good will as the author of

Immeasurable disaster to the Democracy.

Senstor Houston says he has opposed this fatal measure from the start, and that, so help him God, he will oppose it to the end. He declares that it was conceived in iniquity, that it was fraught with untold perils to the peace of the country, and that disunion is at the bottom of it

There was a great quarrel at the Pennsylvania Convention, which does not appear on the surface. Forney was there, with Nebraska resolutions in his pocket, which were rejected by the Committee on Resolutions. A great rupture already exists in the party, covered by a very thin dermis, which will not hold over one election, if it does long. Douglas and the President consider that they have suffered great damage by the failure of their trusty Lieutenant to bring the Keystone State up to the mark. Several of the Senators who toed the mark in voting for

the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are considered as dead as poor Gardiner. The only difference in their cases is that Gardiner took strychnine and they took Nebraskas The Nebraska iniquity stock is declining. You must not be surprised if WHEELER, OLIVER, MAURICE, and probably CUTTING and PECK, and all the "Hards" vote against the

bill. They are fully impressed with its perfidious character. The President will probably send in his message tomorrow relative to the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior by the Spanish authorities at Havana. Josian SUTHERLAND, ex-Member of Congress, counsel for the owners of the Black Warrior is here. Secretary Mancy asked him yesterday if he would be satisfied with Government granting letters of marque for cruisers against Cuba, and he replied in the affirmative. The Administration will undoubtedly aggravate the Black Warrior affair with the view to divert attention from the Nebraska question.

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WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11, 1854. Mr. Livingston, one of the proprietors of the steamship Black Warrior, had an interview with the President to day, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, ex member of

Congress from New-York. The documents brought on by Mr Livingston with reference to the Black Warrior was so voluminous as to occupy all the time of the Cabinet to day, and no decision was therefore arrived at. The Cabinet will meet again on Monday morning, when the subject will be renewed; and it is supposed the President will be prepared by Tuesday to d the documents in to Congress, with a Message expressing the views of the Executive From present appearance inistration is determined to take high ground, and We understand the most energetic measures.

frem Ohio, denies that he is no. om Ohio, denies that he is ... of the Nebraska bill. Mr Harvey Watterson, assistant editor ... left that paper in consequence of its being known that Mr. Forney is about obtaining an interest in it in violation of pledges given by Messrs. Watterson and Nicholson to the Tennessee and other delegations, prior to the election of House Printer, that Forney was in no event to become connected with The Union

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMERS DANIEL WEBSTER AND EL DORADO AT NEW-ORLEANS-LATER FROM HAVANA.

New Ont RESS. Saturday, March 11, 1854 The steamships Daniel Webster, from San Juan, and the El Dorado, from Aspinwali, arrived at this port to day, bringing dates from San Francisco of the 16th Feb news has been anticpated by the arrival of the North Star at New-York | The steamer Texas, with dates probably a fortnight later

from Vera Cruz and Mexico, is below, and will arrive during the night or early on Monday morning.

The steamship Crescent City, from New-York, vià Ha-vana-which latter port she left on the 6th inst.-arrived here yesterday, and reports the Black Warrior still lying at the Government wharf. The Havana papers are silent in segard to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and our private solvices give no additional particulars relative to that affair.

Our Cotton market has been settype for some days past closing.

Our Cotton market has been setive for some days past, closing on Saturday firm at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to, the ruling price being \$\frac{9}{2}\$c, for Middling. The steak in port is estimated at \$275,000 bales, and the estimated decrease in receipts at all southern ports is \$640,000 bales, as compared with last year.

Flour continues to decline, and we now quote \$\mathbb{Q}\$ io at \$65.0. Corn sells at \$640, \$\mathbb{V}\$ bushel.

Arrived at this port ship Creece, and bark Hazeltine, from New York; bark Thomas Perkins, from Baltimore, and the barks Salem, and Sylphide, from Boston.

The steamer Crescent City sailed for New York, via Havana to day.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE AT ALBANY.

From Oar Own Correspondent.
Al.BANY, Saturday, March 11, 1854.

The ice in the river here has moved, but is blocked up about a mile below. It first moved at Proy yesterday moraing at an early hour, but was checked at the Nail Works, about three miles above here, where it was piled by the former movement this season.

During yesterday and last evening in front of this city, it moved several times a few yards, and this morning about 5 o'clock, the whole mass started, borne off by a heavy flood. The water, which had risen considerably during the night, receded some, and the huge cakes of ice which had been piled up above the city, came sweeping down a

had been piled up above the city, came sweeping down a a fearful rate. In its course a heavy sheet struck a row of brick buildings on the pier just below the Ferry Cut staving two of them in. They were stery and a half buildings, belonging to the Albany Canal Line, and were occupied as effices for transportation lines.

This, with perhaps the sweeping off of a few staves, is about all the damage I can learn of. The jee pushed on and on, crushing down and crambling and roaring in its frightful course, sweeping away every obstruction which stood in its way. By 8 o'clock the river in front of the city was entirely clear, and it flowed on as serenely as on a midsummer's day; but the scene presented below the city is a far different one, and much less gratifying to look upon. About one mile below the city the obstruction was so great as to prevent the passage of the ice, and it com menced daming up until the whole width of the river was spanned by a wall of ice as solid and formidable as the strongest mascoury.

menced daming up until the whole which is the steady awall of ice as solid and formidable as the strongest masonry.

The water immediately set back upon the city, and rose rapidly. At 10 o'clock it was nearly as high as the high-water mark of last year, and was then rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The blockade below is of such a formidable character, in such a bad spot, and the ice below for some distance so heavy and streng, that it is thought it will have to gradually wear away before an opening will be made sufficiently large to reduce the flood. This is made the more apparent because there is no ice moving new to add to the force of the current, which is not rapid enough to effect an opening. This gives rather a serious prospect for our business men on the dock.

The present condition of the quay, the pier, and streats leading to them, is such as to check almost entirely their business operations. The pier and the quay are submerged. Columbia st., Maiden lane, State-st., Hudson st., Hamilton st., the steambout landing, Ferry st., and the lower part of the city for some distance up in the city, are submerged, and are traversed only by small boars. All the cellars and basements in those parts of the city, besides the drains leading to houses further back, are overflowed, rendering the former uninhabitable. The railroad ferry-boats make their trips.

GREAT RAIN STORM AND FLOODS IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Friday, March 10, 1854—10 P. M.
It has been raining here increasing during the last 36 hours, and the Ohio River and its tributaries are rising with

unprecedented rapidity.

All the bottom lands are threatened with a general over flow, and the merchants in the lower part of the city are now removing their goods. The river is rising at the rate of 18 inches an hour. All the telegraph lines except the House are down, and

we have no advices from above. If the rains have been general, the water will be higher than in 1847. THE MAINE LAW DECIDED TO BE CONSTITU-

TIONAL IN MICHIGAN DETROIT, Saturday, March 11, 1854.

The Supreme Court has finally decided that the Maine
Liquer law is constitutional, and the decision of the Wayne

County Court is reversed. DEATH OF THE MASTER OF BARK ORLINE ST.

Boston, Saturday, March 11, 1854. Captain Rodbird, who was taken from the wreck of the bark Orline St. John, by the Saxonville, died last night at the Massachusetts Hospital. His remains will be taken to Bath for burial. The other survivors of the wreck are

DARING ROBBERY OF THE PITTSBURGH CUS-TOM-HOUSE.

PITTEBURGH, Saturday, March 11, 1854. Last night about 7 o'clock, John Hastings, Collector of the Port, was knocked down in Allegheny, and robbed of \$250, a gold watch, and the keys of the Custom House doors and the safe. The robbers then entered the Custom-House and stole a bag containing \$10,000 in \$29 gold pieces. Mr. Hastings is in a precarious condition.

THE CONSOLIDATION FESTIVAL IN PHILDEL-

PHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 11, 1854-9 P.M. The city is brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the consolidation. The public buildings are ornamented with transparencies, and otherwise brilliantly illuminated. The streets are packed with people.

Washington, Saturday, March 11, 1854.
The Manchester road is all right again. The connections are all perfect, and passengers go through without delay. ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT DOVER, N. H.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD OPENED.

DOVER, N. H., Saturday, March 11, 1854. One of the largest meetings ever held in this town, convened last night at the Town Hall. Daniel M. Christie presided. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the President, Horace Greeley, and the Hon. Amos Tuck.

Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Nebraska bill were offered by Hon. Asa Freeman, and were unanimously adopted. Notwithstanding the night was stormy, delegations were present from all the neighboring towns.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1854.

The New Orleans papers of Monday are received. They contain Galveston dates of the 3d inst., but no news of in-

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 11, 1854.

The periodical and fancy goods store of A. C. Story, under the Franklin House, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for \$2,100. FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. The Maryland Legislature adjourned sine die last night, was having rejected all the liquor bills.

We have no mail this morning south of Wilmington, N. C.

STABBING AFFRAY—MOVEMENTS OF THE CU-NARD STEAMERS. Bostos, Saturday, March 11, 1854. At Natick, about one o'clock this morning, Mr. Willard, landlerd of the Long Pond Hotel, stabbed a man named Warren with a dirk, inflicting, as is supposed, mortal injury.

The cause was a gambling dispute.

The steam-hip Alps left here this morning, at 7 o'clock, for New-York, and the Asia will leave for the same destination about 5 o'clock to morrow (Sunday) morning.

INKLINGS OF WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 10, 1854.

Some women of Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, have ingeniously sowed thirty-three-cent pieces between two sheets of gauze, forming a transparent mat of three or four inches the following letter. The letter is signed by semething over one hundred names:

To Mr. Dongian of Illinois, Member U. S. Senate.

Sin: We, the undersigned, wives, mothers and daughters of Stark County, Ohio, feeling grateful that our boasted "Land of the free and home of the brare" is yet so free that white husbands, sons and brothers can enjoy their own liberty, bey to present to you the inclosed "therty pieces of the start of the To Mr. Donolos of Illinois, Member U. S. Senate. that white husbands, some him browned of therty pieces of therty, ber to present to you the inclosed "therty pieces of "theer" as a testimony of the sentiments we entertain for your labors in the Nebraska bill. If Judas was worthy of his reward for betraying one, whom he knew had the power to extricate himself from the hands of his crucifiers, then much more are you worthy of this reward, (should no office of emolument be proferred you, for this betrayal of lib-erty; for this effort to east into hands, more bratal than Jewish crucifiers, thousands of unoffending, weak and help-less fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, accused of no infraction of religious or civil law, and whose blood is called for by no maddening popu-lace, but by cold-blooded avaries and the foulest pas-siens.

without dwelling upon this horrid picture further, may you receive the "thirty pieces of silver" herewith sent as an evidence of the consideration in which we hold you, and ere you follow the last act of Judas, may you repent in deepest encheloth this most negatious betrayal of Lib-

nce. Moreh 1, 1854. The speeches of Messrs. Wade and Fessenden are published, and show on their face the reason for the deep impression made by them on the Senate at the time of their delivery.

Judge Wade was scorehing on Mason of Virginia. and paid him handsomely in his own coin.

The story going the rounds of the papers professing to parrate a scene that occurred between Douglas and Fessenden, in which a blackguard story was said to have been retorted upon the Maine Senator, by Douglas, is totally false in all its particulars. No such story was told, and no intimation or hint was given, and no word spoken, on which to base it, was uttered. It is a whole sale and unqualified fabrication, cut out of whole cloth, by The Satapic. Such shameless lying, though in itself unimportant, is an utter disgrace to its utterers, if they

can be disgraced.

The whole administration bave been down into Con-

The whole administration bave been down into Congress within the last few days, excepting only Marcy and the President, lobbying on Nebraska. Thus open and bold are their efforts for its passage.

Certain Senators are greatly exercised by the account in THE TRIBUNE of the orgies in the Senate, on the night of the passage of the Nebrasha bill. The facts,

however, there stated are probably a little too true to be gainsayed.

Mr. Neble of Michigan has made an able speech in the House in opposition to Douglas's notable scheme for river and harbor improvements.

JOHN.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF A NEW CLIPPER In our California news will be found a full account of the loss of the new clipper ship San Francisco, of this port, just as she was coming into the port of San Francisco.

Brig Orinoco, from Sagua la Grand, fell in on the 6th inst., lat. 35 lon. 73, with the brig Lalelah, of St. Johns, dismasted, abandoned and full of water.

Bark Parana, from Buenos Ayres, on the 1st inst., lat. 56, long. 70, passed brig Eagle, of Falmouth, Ja., with mainmast gone just above the deck, waterlogged, foresail all whole, loose on the foreyard, topsail and topgallantsail furled. all whole, loose on the foreyard, topsail and topgallantsail furled, jib and flyingjib furled, mainboom alongside, mainmast fore and aft the deck as it fell, lot of sail piled on the deck; part of a deck load of lumber; water casks, &c., all in their places on deck, rudder gone, no one on board; it was blowing fresh at the time from the W.,

and could not board her.

Brig Dolphin, 15 days, from St. Johns, was seven days north of hiatterns, having been blown off the coast by a

north of Hatteras, having been blown off the coast by a heavy W. N. W. gale.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, from North Carolina, reports, on 4th inst., schr. —, from Baltimore for Charleston, struck on Octococke Bar and went to pieces. The crew were all saved. 7th inst. off Cape May Light boat, saw a schr., name unknown, capsized, about 100 tuns burden; saw a large quantity of cocoanuts and deck planks floating around her.

Brig Frank, from Jacksonville, on the 20th ult., while lying at ancher under Cape May, in a heavy snow storm from the east, parted both chains, lost anchors, both masts, and everything attached, causing the vessel to leak 200 strokes an hour, and was blown off to sea; 23d, fell in with the steamer City of Richmond, from Richmond bound to Philadelphia, who took her in tow to Philadelphia. The

P. left Philadelphia last Tuesday, and was towed from there to this port by the propeller Thunderbolt.

Schr Canten, from Mayaguez on the 5th, off Barnegat, passed the hull of a vessel full of water and dismas, ed.

Schr Canton, from Mayaguez on the 8th, off Ba Thegat, passed the hull of a vessel full of water and dismas, additional of the officers and crew of this vessel when she left this port: Cantain, Edmund Harvey; First Mate, Wen Richards; Second Mate, Robert Maddocks; Carpenter, Thomas Ireland; Steward, Wm. H. Garribrance; Cook, Wm. Peel: Seamen, Jas. Bennett Henry Wilkins, Wm. Douglass, John Samson, George Reed, Thomas Flening, Thomas Stone, Ebenezer Lane, John Brown, David Sauders, Thomas Summons, John McCawley, David Robinson, John Kineley, John Nichols, Michael Driscoll, James Roberts, Louis Roberts, John Richels, Wu. McCarly, Packet Sair Leviathan.—The names of the officers and crew of this vessel on board when she sailed, were: Captain, Ruius Knapp; 1st Mate, Thomas J. Underhill; 2d Mate, William Smith; 3d Mate, Win. H. Place: Carpenter, Edward Hulee: Steward, Alfred Frey: Cook, Jas. Betts; Seamen, John Berry, Stephen Macshall, Humpbrey Davies, John Jones, Charles Coe, George Farley, Thomas Nolan, Henry Fink, Thomas Adams, Charles Phoenix, James Wilson, George Smith, William Somers, John Burns, William O'Neil, Depanis Miller, James Thomas, James Blake, Boys, William Roland, Patrick Cummings.

Collision is the Bay.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the bark Henry Kelsey of Boston, while lying at anchor in the Lower Bay, was run into by the steamship Philadelphia, (coming in from Havana,) whereby the bark lest he foremast with all at tached. The bark was from Pensacola, and had been obliged to put into Charleston in distress.

tached. The bark was from Pensacola, and had been obliged to put into Charleston in distress.

The bark Aura, of Providence, Capt. Croeby, from Melbourne December 23, arrived last night, bringing five boxes of gold dust to Adams & Co., besides a large amount belonging to passengers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Scaute.

Consuls of the United States.—Samuel J. Masters of NewYork, for the Ladrone Islands to reside at the port of Guam, on said
Islands: Erra M. Stone of Ohio, for the Port of Malags, in Spain;
John J. Mahony of Massachusetts for the City of Agierra: Richard
Roman of California, for the port of Guaymas, in Mexico.
Survivans of the Ustoms Thomas Bennesson, at Quincy,
Illinois; Sidney S. Norton, at Port Jefferson, New-York; John Behannor, it at East River, Virginia; Dennis Dawley, at Nortolk,
Virginia; Charles Shelton, at New Haven Connecticut; James E.
Gooffrey, at Savannah, Georgia; theory W. Merchant at Daufries,
Virginia; Robert H. Webb, at Satiols, Virginia; John B. Norman,
at New Allany, Indiana, Nathanel Runder, at Velance, Texas
Champs B. Thernton, at Port Royal Virginia; Elishs Attins, at
Newport Rhode Island; William A. Lina, St. Louis, Masourl
Waiter Havens at Greerport, New-York; Lewis Josesian at Salem,
Waiter Havens at Greerport, New-York; Lewis Josesian at Salem,
Waiter Havens at Greerport, New-York; Lewis Josesian at Salem,
Newschnetts, Gabriel Johnston, at Frederickaburz, Virginia; EdMassachusetts, Gabriel Johnston, at Frederickaburz, Virginia; EdWaiter Havens at Greerport, New-York; Lewis Josesian at Salem,
Virginia; Sanuel Scivia, at Accomack Conr. House Virginia; Sanuel Porter at Bersely, Massachusetts, D B Smith at Alexandria; John it Butler, at Smithfield, Virginia; Henry N. Sands, at
Louisville, Kentucky.

Outrages.—Four men, named Wilson C. Baker, John H. Hawley, Jacob H. Burrough and Milo L. Smith, were yesterday arrested and required to enter into bonds to answer a charge of "assault and battery," as the Justices of the Pence before whom they were taken have denominated it. There are various and combiting rumors about the nature of their case; they stand arraighed for brutally besting a Mr. Hoffman at the St. Charles Hotel on 'Groadway, above Sungeon Market. The following version, we believe, may be received as in the main correct:

Hoffman had been on friendly footing with Mrs. Baker for several months, and latterly, it is charged, importanted her with dishenorable propositions. She communicated his overtures to her husband, who, it is said, addressed Hoffman a note forbidding him to call again on his wife. He further gave his wife a pistol, with the advice to nee it should the man continue his suit. Yesterday morning Hoffman cutered her apartments in the hotel evincing unmistakeable intentions, and Mrs. Baker, taking the loaded pistol, fired at him twice, without, however, striking him.

The poise of the firing brought a number of boarders to

m. The noise of the firing brought a number of boarders to The noise of the firing brought a number of boarders to the room. Among them were Hawley, Burrough and Smith, who arrested Hoffman, and kept him in durance while a messenger was sent after Baker, who was then at hisfgrocery store in the vicinity. Baker, on his arrival, procured himself two cowhides; then, assisted by the others, stripped the prisoner, and lashed him with a cord to a bed post. They then beat him almost to a jelly, hardly leaving an inch of his body unmarked. After having out him thus in a terrible manner, Baker finally procured a knife for the purpose of castrating the victim, and did indeed inflict a severe wound, but it is added, was prevented by the other participants from carrying out his design to its full extent. When relieved, Hoffman was more dead than alive.

than alive.

Some fears are entertained, in fact, that he will not even row recover. He was removed to the Sisters Hospital. The matter produced a good deal of excitement in the Sixth Ward. The friends of Hoffman put altogether Sixth Ward. The friends of Hoffman put altogether another complexion on his conduct, which would acquit him and convict the defendants to a great certainty. When arrested they were taken first before Recorder Simmons, who refused positively to take a less bail than 41,000 for them. The coursel for defendants failing to obtain a reduction, signified his intention to remove the case to a justice, as it had not yet been formally broached hefore the Recorder. Accordingly they went before Justice Cady of the Fourth Ward, who required Baker to enter into honds of \$700, and Burrough, Hawley and Smith, severally \$200. They have all been released for costigation were brought to the calaboras. The latter was all matted with blood.

[St. Leuis Democrat, 3d.

Telegraph from Newfoundland to Ireland —An official document, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieut. Maury, giving the results of the deep sea soundings effected by Lieut. Ber yman from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland, has been published. These foundland to those of Ireland, has been published. These seem to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a sub-marine telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean in that region, the distance between the nearest points of the two countries being one thousand six hundred miles, and the bottom of the sea being a plateau the whole distance, singularly adapted to the purpose of holding a line of magnetic telegraph wire. The depth of the plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland, where it is fifteen hundred fathoms, until it reaches two thousand fathoms when approaching the other side. This is just suited to the purpose, the depth being such as to secure the wires against all the perils of icebergs anchors. &c., and vetnot too deep to be useful. More remarkable thauths is e wires against all the perils of icebergs, anchors, &c. and t not too deep to be useful. More remarkable thauthis is a fact that, upon the admirable plateau, "the waters of he sea appear as quiet and as completely at rest as they are at the bottom of a mill pond," that here are no perceptible currents and abrading gents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this telegraphic plateau," "consequently a tele-traph wire once lodged there, there it would remain, as completely beyond the reach of the accidents of drif-it would be if buried in air tight cases." Lieut Ma suggests that a national prize be offered to the Telegrap Company through whose telegraphic wire the first iele-graphic message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

Main Robberty.—The mail carrier between Weston, in Lewis county, Va., and Buckhannon, was arrested a few days since, in the latter place, on the charge of robbing the mail. It is supposed that he had, by some means, procured a key with which he opened the mail bags. The amount of money stolen is unknown, though various amounts are missing. Some money was found in the possession of the carrier, and one half of a \$50 bill in the possession of his father, who has also been arrested. Another person is implicated in the robberty, but no other arrests have been made. The youth is about 16 years of age. His name is Shrieves. The road along the line was observed to be strewed with the envelopes of latters. &c. The practice of employing yeaths to perform the responsible duty of carrying the mails of the country, is a subject deserving the serious consideration of the Post Office Department. A remarkable case was recently tried in the United States Court sitting in this city. We allude to that of a youth from Bedford county—another occurred recently in Berkeley county—and now we have the third in Lewis county. "Lead us not into temptation," is a divine injunction which should be particularly regarded in such matters. Too young in many instances to know the onormity, or to appreciate the penalties of crime, boys, with a natural love of money, are doubtless often made rogues, and they and their friends subjected to all the painful effects, by placing them in positions in positive disobedience of the sacred commandment to which we have referred. They are often, as in cases immediately before us, the dupes of old heads. The boy's father, with "one half of "a \$00 note found in his possession," and also "another "isdividual," says The Westers Herail) have been arrested. And here we have the evidence that this youth has been tampered with, and his character and future prospects forever blasted by persons of mature age, who, doubtless, in consequence of his vosth, approached and made as easy prey of him [Richmond (Va.) paper.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS .- The Baltimore Sun says that the LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The Baltimore Sun says that the interface of Albert of Baltimore left by his will various charitable bequests. Among them are the following: To the Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Franklin square, \$10,000; to the Female Orphan Asylum of St. Paul's Church, \$10,000; to the male orphans of the same \$10,000 also. With regard to the portion of his estate devised to his children, it is understood to be divided as follows: \$70,000 to each of three sons, and \$50,000 to each of two daughters—making a total with the charities above specified, of \$340,000. Mr. A.'s wealth, it is said, far exceeds this. In addition to his five children, Mr. A. also

The beard movement in England is one of the most rapid on record, even in these fast times. Whole towns and classes so into it at once. The Daile News strongly recommends the clergy to abandon smooth shaving, and return to the manly and majestic beard as worn by the glorious Reformers of the sixteenth century. It says nothing would be a exert preventive of clergymen's sore threat than for nature's covering to supersede cravats. The Rev. Peter Barlow, Incumbent of Cockfeld, has acted on the advice. Some of his people were so highly offended The Rev. Peter Bariow, Incumbent of Cockfield, has acted on the advice. Some of his people were so highly offended at this resemblance to Crammer and Latimer, hat they left the Church. The great body of the congregation, however, were sensible enough to remain. [Church Journal]

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENT.—A young man number among C. Duffy was yesterday arrested, charged with steading a gold steb and chain valued at \$100 the property of Frances Glardier, siding at No. 1/5 Mercer etc. It appears that few averages since rifty made a cell upon the lady and as she was showing nim out at the frest door, he matched from her the wasted and that chain and run if with it. He was committed by Jurice Stratt to answer the

BILLS OF MORTALITY.

The City Inspector makes the following returns for the

TENTH WEEK of the present year. Abscess of Lungs... | Drops in the Head 22 Lune Venere:
A porrian... | Drops in the Unset | Mulfermation:
App, Nexy 2 Drops in Heart I Arms.
Atrophia 1 Dreamery 6 Marsemunical
De. of Liver | Dyespepts 1 | De. Adult
Albuminavis 5 Enlargement of Heart 2 Musics
Bleecing fm. Wends | Enlargement Musics 1 DISTASES. Droppy in the limit 22 loans visioners.
Droppy in the Cont. I Mallarmation of the Droppy in Heart I Dr Concemption 50 listen of Brein Coavalsions Infactor 1 listen of Bowols Crosp 50 listen of Bowols Coayalsons Infactor 1 listen of Chest Coayalsons Infactor 1 listen of Chest Coayalsons 1 listen of Liver 1 landam of Heart De Aint 1 listen of Stomach Liver 1 landam of Stomach Liver 1 listen of Stomach Liver 1 listen of Wenth Delirium Transita Infam of Wemb Delirium Transita Infam of Wemb Diarries 4 Jaundice Diarries 4 Jaundice Diarries 4 Liver 1 listen persons 1 listen Sourcey
Softming of Brain.
Teaching
Ulearly of Liver.
Do. of Stomach
Do of Throat.
Unknown Under 1 year. 154 20 to 36 years. 5: 7
1 to 2 years. 50 30 to 40 years. 29
2 to 5 years. 56 46 to 50 years. 21
5 to 10 years. 17 0 to 60 years. 18
16 to 20 years. 27 66 to 10 years. 16
FLACES OF NATIVITY. 21 Tatal453

marked change in any leading disease. Small Pox has increased 5, Consumption 5, Convulsions 13. Casualties decreased 7, Apoplexy 4, Bronchitis 3, &c.

The following comprehensive Comparative Table will show the weekly progress of all the principal diseases as well as Casualties, under which head are put all causes of death not usually subjected to medical treatment

ing week in 1853 Congretions ... of Lungs... CAUSES NOT USUALLY SUBJECT TO MEDICAL TRAITMENT
Tenth week. 1853 1854 Tenth week. 1853 1854

1 Still-born (no rev'n) 33

1 Still-born (no rev'n) 33

1 Still-born (no rev'n) 33

1 Still-born (no rev'n) 33 5 2 Total..... The mortality among children has been :

We append the usual comparisons with the correspond

Under 16..... 219
The whole number of deaths for the touth w was 364; of 1854, 453; increase over last year 24 per cent.; increase of population, 8 per cent. Per cent under 10, in 1853, 60 : in 1854, 64.

TOWN MEETINGS

LOWA	MEETINGS.
Wroming (Co.—[Complete.]
water. Bennington F. C. Holt. Costile Wm. H. Conkila China Joseph Currier. Covington Wm. Alton. Genneville. J. S. Lowing. Com. Falls. Levi Truesdell.	Orangeville Charles Richards, Perry John Coleman Pite O V Whiteomb Warnan Alonzo Chote -12 DENS Attlies N Demary Jr. Engle Boyd Section Fills H Persons.
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JEFFERSON-	
Milds. John C Cooper. Hennefeld, E. B. Camp. Lorante. John F Rebinson. Orleans. Hiram Dewey. Redman. John Fawilng.	Ettabursh Alex Dickinson, Handerson, Henry Green, Le Ray Joseph Wager, Philadelp'a seth Stickland, Rutland O S. Wheelock—0. Alexandria Andrew Cornwall.
Thereso Asson Banney. Worth J. M. Ackley - 7. 309 Th. Browneille Beach of Ornston. Browneille Beach Allen. Claytin Luke E. Frame. Champion Ambrose S. Babcool	Cape Fine't. Otis P. Starkey. Lyme Wm Carlisle. Punelia Issac McGinnia. Watertown David P. Otis. Wilse Samuel Keyes-6.
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pion Ambrose S. Babecek

St. Lawrencz—[Complete]
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Herman. Win. E. Tanner.
Hysismool. C. S. Chittenden.
Lawrence. Lyman Day.
Lishon. Wm. Brigers.
Madrid. John S. Chipenan.
Morristona. Muses Birdadi.
Norfalk. C. Segkrider.
Conceptible Geo. M. Foster.
Purshville. E. D. Brooks—11.

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E—(Complete).

Postfert . Hiram F. Smith.

Portland . Timothy Judson.

Riples . Seldon Marvin.

Stricton . Edmund Mead.

Sherman. B. J Coffin.

Villenova . Martin Crowell—19. Filinates Martin Crowell-13-OKMS Cerroll ... Wm. H. H. Fenton. Cher. Creek Daniel 8. Parsons. Humer. ... Higgs Suith. Stocken. ... Goo S. Harrison. Wookleds ... Joshus B. Babook. Corrol. Wen. H. H. Fenton.

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FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE .- Capt. Pettingill, of brig John

Boynton, arrived yesterday from Port an Prince, reports the

lever as having entirely disappeared when he left. FIRE IN CAMPES. N. J .- On Saturday about midnight a fire broke out in the stables attached to Woolston's Hotel, and, of eighteen borses in at the time, six were destroyed.

THE HEAVY PAYMENTS UNDER AWARDS OF THE MEXI-CAN COMMISSIONERS — The following is a list of the her awards of the Mexican Claims Board, viz: W. W. Corcoran, Assignment of George A. Gardiner.

I'm B. Con. Encountria of Nathan Cox.

eo Dougras and Edgar S. Van Winkle, Assignees of

Wm. S. Parrott.

corpe A. Gardiner.

outs S. Hargon. Caivin J. Kelth. Administrator of Samuel Elkin. Aeron Leggett. 133,125 00
John S. Mears. 60,541 00
John Parioti. 60,541 00
Argraps Wiley, Jr., Administrator of Samuel, Baldwin. 72,000 00

Fire at La Fayerre, Indiana.—A fire broke out in the drug store of Eldridge & Avery, at La Fayette, on the morning of the 1d, destroying the same with the entire block on which it was situated. The buildings were occupied as follows: J. G. Carnahan & Son, dry goods merchants; goods chiefly saved; insured \$10,000. Eldridge & Avery, druggists; estimated loss \$4,000; insured \$3,000. J. Dedge & Co., boot and since merchants; loss \$3,000; ibsured \$4,000.

B. B. Hutchinson & Co., clothiers; loss \$1,000; insured \$4,000.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, Peb. 24, 1854. The Guards ac terday embarked for the Mediterrarean, but no declaration of war has as yet been issued. and the bine books are not exactly suited to allay the apprehensions of the friends of Turkey, about the destination of the Angio French expedition. They do not believe that the troops are to fight the Russians but that they will probably take a position commanding the Bespherus and the Dardanelles, as a "material guar-"antee;" Austria in this case would occupy Servia also as a material guarantee, and the defense of "the "independence of Turkey" might easily lead to a partities of Turkey. Such treachery is not impossible,

yeait is not very probable. The declaration of the Moniteur, which mentioring the invasion of Thessaly by bands of Greeks from the kingdom, led by an officer of the Greek army-assurer the world that the western powers will not tolerate such attempts at disturbing Turkey and at the same time declares that France guarantees the peace of It aly to Austria-a strange declaration indeed since no attempt at a rising has been prepared in those quarters-is therefore taken as a threat, reminding Austria that as seen as she declares for Russia, Italy will rise and be supported by Prance

But it is just the decided language of the Monitour, which pushes Francis Joseph to the wall; he must new either protest against the conduct of France and England, or take part in their war, if war it be-against Eussia. Now, all the efforts of Austria for the past month have been directed to the maintenance of neutrality. She is lest as soon as she abandons that position, and yet Napoleon is unrelenting, and puts her in a dilemma, where she cannot escape perdition whatever be her policy. The Vienna money market is therefore disturbed and panic stricken, and the premium on silver and gold has risen to an extent. equal to that in the period of the great Hungarian victories, viz: silver to 29 per cent, and gold to 35 per

The report of the capture of Khiva, on the Oxus, on the way from the Caspian to India is contradicted by the latest advices from Constantinople. We are informed that a serious engagement has taken place between the Russians and the Tshetshenzes at the Gates of the Caucasus: the Russians of course boast of a victory, but they themselves own, that the mountaineers broke through their line and captured several | Parliamentary life has been spent in making opposiammunition wagons.

On the Danube the skirmishes continue; so does the concentration of the Russians around Kalafat, but no general action has yet taken place. At Matschin, Hirsova, Giurgevo and Kalarash, the Danube is daily crossed and recrossed by Cossacks and Albanese; the irregulars on both sides cannot stand the sight of the enemy without exchanging a few shots and sabro-cuts

According to the correspondent of The Times the losses of the Russians in the battle of Tshetate were officially put down at one general, five colonels, four majors, and 3,000 petty officers and soldiers killed, one colonel missing, and two colonels and eight majors wounded. The number of the rank and file wounded is not sufficiently ascertained, it is only mentioned that there were one 'hundred and eighty wagon loads of them, which gives a very small proportion of wounded to those who were killed.

It is said that the Czar is much excited on account of the conduct of Prussia which begins to escape from his control, but is well satisfied with Austria, whither he has again sent an Aide-de-camp on a secret diplomatic mission. As to the autograph letter of Emperor Napoleon, Nicholas is said to have remarked "This Napoleon is just the reverse of Napoleon I. The uncle remained impertment even when he stood one against four, but the nephew only becomes importment when he stands four against one." The official answer of the Czar to the Emperor of France is cold and laconic, but a note of Count Nesselrode to General Castelbajac, contains the phrase that the Empsror has the firm confidence that his troops will reply to the French in the same manner as they replied in 1812. The Czar wishes to remind Napoleon of the defeat at the Berezina and of the conspiracy of Malet in Paris, who-for a few hours-succeeded in getting hold of the government. Similar tricks may not be impossible in Paris as soon as the Czar is really involved in war with France.

The bickerings between the Admirals and the Embassadors in Constantinople, do not increase the confidence of Turkey in England and France. The Admirals-unless their instructions be altogether different from those of the Embassadors—seem to belong to the Peace Society. They avoid a conflict with the Russian fleet, though it does not remain in Sevastopol, but was seen off Batun and Trebizond. The deputation of the Peace Society has been most cordially received by the Emperor Nicholas, who never allows an opportunity to escape of colisting an Englishman or an American in his support, and of making a favorable personal impression upon them.

Senator Douglas was quite charmed by the attentions with which he was overwhelmed at the Court of the Czar, and Nicholas seemed indeed to have become more than usually warm in his conversation with the Little Giant of Illinois; he recognized a sympathetic heart in the American stateman, in fact his brother in the extension of Slavery. Their principles being the same, it does not matter, that Nicholas deals only in white slaves and Douglas in black ones; the Czar is not so particular about color ; he does not care for the surface, but only for the essence, that is to say, the lash. What a pity that John Mitchel could not have been present at the interview! He is just as natural an ally of Nich-

olas, as Sepator Douglas. Smith O'Brien has now received a free pardon from the Queen. I am certainly not an admirer of the English Government and no flatterer of the Queen, and much could be said about the unnecessary hardship with which the "Irish rebels" have been treated in-Australia and on their way beyond the seas: but even the greatest enemy of England must admit that, next to the Sultan, no sovereign on earth has, on the whole, displayed more leniency toward political offenders than Queen Victoria. The Canadian rebels who had risen in arms against her were banished or transported for a short time, but were soon pardoned again, and are now in office and consideration in their own country, the grievances of which have been greatly diminished. Smith O Brien likewise returns to his beloved Ireland, five years of exile being deemed sufficient to expiate his attempt to overthrow by force the English rule, though he was not justified in it, since the people did not follow him. A revolution is only justified when the majority of the people are ready to enter into the contest; when such is not the case, it is felonious to play with the blood of one's countrymen.

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated by Mr. Consul Sanders in a most dignified was, by a dinner to which he invited Mr. Buchayan with Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Count Wercel, the acknowledged chief of the Polish Democrats, Herizen, the Republican Russian, Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., the Chairman of the Reform Association, Garribaldi, Pulszky and Col. Orsini. Mr. Bushanan seemed very much pleased with the conversation of Kossuth and Mazzini, whom he met there for the first sime.

26,000 men, though originally only 10,000 were to be sent. Lord Ragian, however, refused to take the command of such a small force, and it has therefore been increased.

A rumor is current since yesterday that the Russian fleet has attacked and destroyed the Turkish convoy sent to Batun, and that the English and French steamers essecring it had to flee. I need not say that this re-The army seat to the Mediterranesa amounts to

port wants confirmation, and is probably the invention of some stock-jobbing speculators. This rumor originated in a teleg. speic dispatch from Vicons, announcing the destruction of the Turkish flotills on the Danube; but

even this report was without may foundation The Austrian Government has succeeded in making a loan with the Austrian bank which tokes upon itself all the Government paper money to the extent of \$75 000,000. The Government motsgages the customs' revenues to the bank as security for five million dellers per annum, the debt to be repaid in fifteen years. The Anstrian bank having now a mortgage on the salt mines, and snother on the enstome, it is difficult to see how the siministration can be carried on without revenue, especially as the troops on the Turkish fibritiers are now on war footing, that is to say, on increased pay.

The strikes at Preston have at last ceased, both the masters and the hands having abated their pretencions. This result might have been attained several menths back.

principles.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 24, 1854. A good deal of idle talk about Korsuth's " warlike preparations" and probable "movements" has infested the public press. Now I happen to know from a Polish officer, who is setting out for Constantinople, and consulted the ex-Governor about the course he should take, that Kossuth dissurded him from leaving Lendon and expressed himself by no means favorable to the participation of Hungarian and Polish officers in the present Turkish war, because they must either enlist themselves under the borner of Czartorvsky or abjure their Christian faith, the one step being contradictory to his policy and the other to his

So deep was the impression produced by Mr. Dis-

raeli's masterly exposure of the Ministerial policy that the Cabinet of all the talents thought fix to make

a posthumous attempt to burk him in a little comedy arranged between themselves and Mr. Hume, and performed in Wednesday morning's sitting of the Commons. Lord Palmerston had concluded his loune reply to Mr. Disraell's epigrammatic alternative of a merbid "credulity" or a treacherous "connivance" by appealing from faction to the impartial judgment of the country, and Mr. Hume was the man chosen to answer in the name of the country, just as Sang, the joiner, was chosen to play the lion's part in " The most cruel "death of Pyramus and Thisbe." Mr. Hume's whole tion pleasant, moving amendments, in order to with-draw them afterward-constituting, in fact, the socalled independent opposition, the rear-guard of every Whig Ministry, sure of coming forward to rescue it frem danger whenever its own registered partisans may show any signs of vacillation. He is the great Parliamentary "extinguisher" par excellence. He is not only the oldest member of Parliament, but an innot only the oldest member of Parliament, but an independent member; and not only an independent, but
a radical; and not only a radical, but the pedantic and
notorious Cerberus of the public purse, with the mission of making pounds slip unnoticed by while picking
quarrels about the fractional part of a farthing.

For the first time in his Parliamentary life, as
he himself emphatically stated. Mr. Hume rose
not to condemn, but to express bis approval of
the "Estimates." This extraordinary event, as
he did not fail to remark himself, was the most
incontestable proof that the Ministry and not in vain incontestable proof that the Ministry had not in vain appealed to the sound judgment of the country from the unmerited slanders of faction, but had received a the unmerited slanders of faction, but had received a solemn acquittal from the charge of credulity and coanivance. His arguments were characteristic. In order to rescue the Ministers from the alternative of credulity or connivance, he proved the credulity of the Ministers in their transactions with Russia. He had, then, understood the true sense of Lord Palmeraton's appeal. All the Ministry asked for was the discharge frem intentional treason. As to credulity, had not that excellent Sir James Graham already the alternative concerns mind is alow to suspect?" had not that excellent Sir James Graham already de-clared that "a generous mind is slow to suspect?" Because the impending war was brought about by the Ministry's own diplomatic mismanagement, certainly it was a war of their own, and they, therefore, were, of all men, as Mr. Hume thought, the very men to carry it cunningly. The relative littleness of the proposed war estimates was, in Mr. Hume's opinion, the most convincing proof of the greatness of the war intended Lord Faimerston, of course, thanked Mr. Hume for the sentence Mr. Hume had pronounced in the name of the country, and, in compensation, favored his audience sentence Mr. Hume had pronounced in the name of the country, and, in compensation, favored his audience with his own doctrine of state papers, which papers according to him, must never be laid before the House and the country, until matters are sufficiently embroiled to deprive their publication of any use whatever. Such was all the after-wit the coalition had to dispose of after due deliberation. Lord Palmerston, their manager, had not only to weaken the impression of their autagonist's speech, but to annihilate also his own theatrical appeal from the House to the constry.

appeal from the House to the country.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Horsfall, the Member for Liverpool, asked the question: "Whether the treaties "with foreign nations or the steps which her Majesty's "Government were prepared to take in the event of "war were such as would effectually prevent priva-"war were such as would effectually prevent priva"teers being fitted out in neutral ports to interfere
"with British shipping?" The answer given by Lord
Palmerston was: "That the honorable gentleman and
"the House must feel that this was a question to
"which, in the present state of things, no explanatory
"answer could be given." In quoting this answer of
its master, The Morning Post, Palmerston's private Mapiteur, remarks: "The nobie lord could have given 'no other answer (whatever knowledge the Government may possess on the subject) without entering upon the discussion of a most delicate and difficult upon the discussion of a most dendate and dimentitopic, which may, at the present moment, form the
subject of negotiations, and which, to be brought to
a satisfactory issue, should be left to the spontaneous
rense of justice of those powers who have no desire
to revive in this civilized age a system of lagalized

On the one hand the Palmerston organ declares the "difficult topie" to form the subject of pending nego-tiations, and on the other, the necessity of leaving it to the "spontaneous sense of justice" of the interested powers. If the much boasted treaty of neutrality with Denmark and Sweden was not dictated by the St.
Petersburg Cabinet, it must, of course, have forbidden
privateers being fitted out in their ports; but, in fact,
the whole question can only be understood to refer to the whole question can only be understood to refer to the United States of America, as the Baltic is to be occupied by English line of battle ships, and Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian yorts on the Mediterranean, are completely in the hands of England and France. Now, what is in the opinion of the St. Petersburg Cabinet as to the part to be performed by the United States in the case the Turkish war should lead to a war between England and Russia! We may the Chines States in the case the Furkish war should lead to a war between England and Russia! We may answer this question authentically from a dispatch addressed by Pozzo di Borgo to Count Messelrode in the autumn of 1825. At that time Russia had recolved upon invading Turkey. As now she proposed to begin by a pacific occupation of the Principalities. "In supposing the adoption of this plan," mays Pozzo di Borgo, "it would be requisite to enter into explanations "with the Porte in the most measured terms, and to "assure it that if it did not wish to precipitate Italia." with the Porte in the most measured terms, and to "assure it that if it did not wish to precipitate itself "into a war, the Emperor was willing to terminate these differences by conciliation." After having enumerated all the steps they would be obliged to take, Pozzo di Borgo continues as follows: "It would be advisable to communicate all these sets to the United States "of America as an evidence of the regars of the Imperial Cabinet, and of the imperiance which it attaches to "calightening its opinion and cross obtaining its suffrage." In case of England's siding with Turk sy and undertaking a war with Russia, Pozzo di Borgo remarks that, "in blockading our ports they (England) would exercise their pretended marisma rights in respect to newtrals. This the United States would not suffer! thence "would arise bitter dissenzons and langerous rituations."

"trals. This the United States would not suffer! thence "would arise bitter dissen nons and langerous situations."

Now, as the Russian historian Karamsin justly remarks that "nothing changes in our (Rassian) external "policy," we are justified in presuming that, at the present moment, and perhaps as long ago as February, 1853. Russia has "communicated all her acts to the "United States," and done her best to easile the Washington Cabinet in a tleust a neutral attitude. At the same time, in 'site case of a war with England, she hases her soper a pon eventual quarrels about the "mar"itime right," of the neutrals" producing "bitter dis"sensions", ad dangerous situations," and involving the United States in a more or less avowed alliance with St. Pete caburg.